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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

REPORT

SUBJECT Civil Defense Training in Moscow and Krivoy Rog

DATE DISTR. 12 July 1960

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES

50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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Three short reports on civil defense training in Moscow and Krivoy Rog

Attachment 1 describes civil defense instruction at the Third Watch Plant in Moscow; attachment 2 deals with civil defense training at the ZIL Automobile Plant in Moscow and the general organization of civil defense training in the USSR; and attachment 3 describes civil defense training at the Kirov Mine in Krivoy Rog.

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Att. 1

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COUNTRY: USSR (Moskovskaya oblast)
SUBJECT: Civil Defense Instruction at
Third Watch Plant in Moscow

DATE OF REPORT: 31 May 1960

CIVIL DEFENSE INSTRUCTION AT THIRD WATCH PLANT IN MOSCOW

1.

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The instruction included the effects of atomic radiation and precautions to be observed by those not suffering ill effects from an explosion, one of which was not eating or drinking anything exposed to radiation until after its analysis. In case of attack, personnel were to take shelter behind a very thick wall or in a ditch and stay there until trained personnel arrived to examine the terrain. Instruction was also given on the effect radius of atomic bombs and the strength of the shock wave.

Personnel were instructed what to do in case of fire and each worker had a particular station assigned beforehand and he was not to go to any other, even though it were closer. The telephone operator was to notify the plant firemen.

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2. Plant personnel were given manuals with instructions to learn the contents by heart in order to be able to answer questions asked during the instruction periods. These manuals contained material on special suits to be worn when necessary

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3. DOSAAF directed the instruction which was given at the plant club, and that it was given during working hours. Attendance was obligatory and a rotating system was used to permit attendance without creating a lack of personnel in the shops. Absences were noted

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All who fulfilled the norms were awarded the badge Gotov k trudy i oborone either of the first, second, or third class.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Moskovskaya oblast)**SUBJECT: Civil Defense in the
ZIL Automobile Plant
in Moscow****DATE OF REPORT: 20 May 1960****CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE ZIL AUTOMOBILE PLANT IN MOSCOW**

1. Once or twice a year, civil defense training was given to all of the some 60,000 employees of the ZIL Automobile Plant in Moscow. The instruction, which was on a voluntary basis, lasted about 45 minutes and consisted of explicit directions on how an individual should conduct himself in factories, workshops, public and private buildings, and on public thoroughfares. The plant personnel were taught how to use gas masks, fight fires, give first aid to the injured, extinguish incendiary bombs, and how to assemble in shelters. Each individual was assigned certain duties to perform during simulated aerial and chemical attacks; when a prolonged signal of the siren sounded, all work in the plant ceased and each individual carried out his appointed tasks.

there were air raid shelters in the ZIL

Name: [REDACTED]

During the practice [REDACTED]

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drills, the personnel took refuge in the shower stalls; gas masks, first aid kits and stretchers were used but no protective clothing or special equipment for detecting radioactivity or gas was provided. [redacted] the ZIL Plant did not have any units organized specifically for civil defense other than the fire / fighting / squad, which had daily practice in putting out fires and treating casualties.

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2. The organization OSOVIAKHIM was responsible for apprising the public about defense against aerial and chemical attacks; the afore-named organization was some times assisted by DOSAAF. Additional guidance was provided by means of radio broadcasts, television, and documentary motion picture films, all of which dealt with the conduct of individuals during air raids, aid and transport of casualties, use of gas masks, and fire control. Moreover, a so-called "chief of residents" (leader of a groups of residents in each dwelling) occasionally distributed booklets containing instructions on how each resident should conduct himself. Doctors and nurses also received instructions relating to civil defense, [redacted]

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3. [redacted] an old building with walls made of stone blocks; like all buildings in the USSR, it had an ordinary basement and this served as a shelter, despite the fact that it was not sufficiently solid to be termed an air raid shelter. The block of buildings [redacted] did not have a single unit organized by the Red Cross, DOSAAF, or OSOVIAKHIM; the responsibility for giving civil defense instruction to the residents, therefore, fell upon the "chief of residents."

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4. The organizational structure of the Civil Defense Organization in the USSR is shown in chart on page 3; all the Soviet republics had the same system, with central headquarters in Moscow.

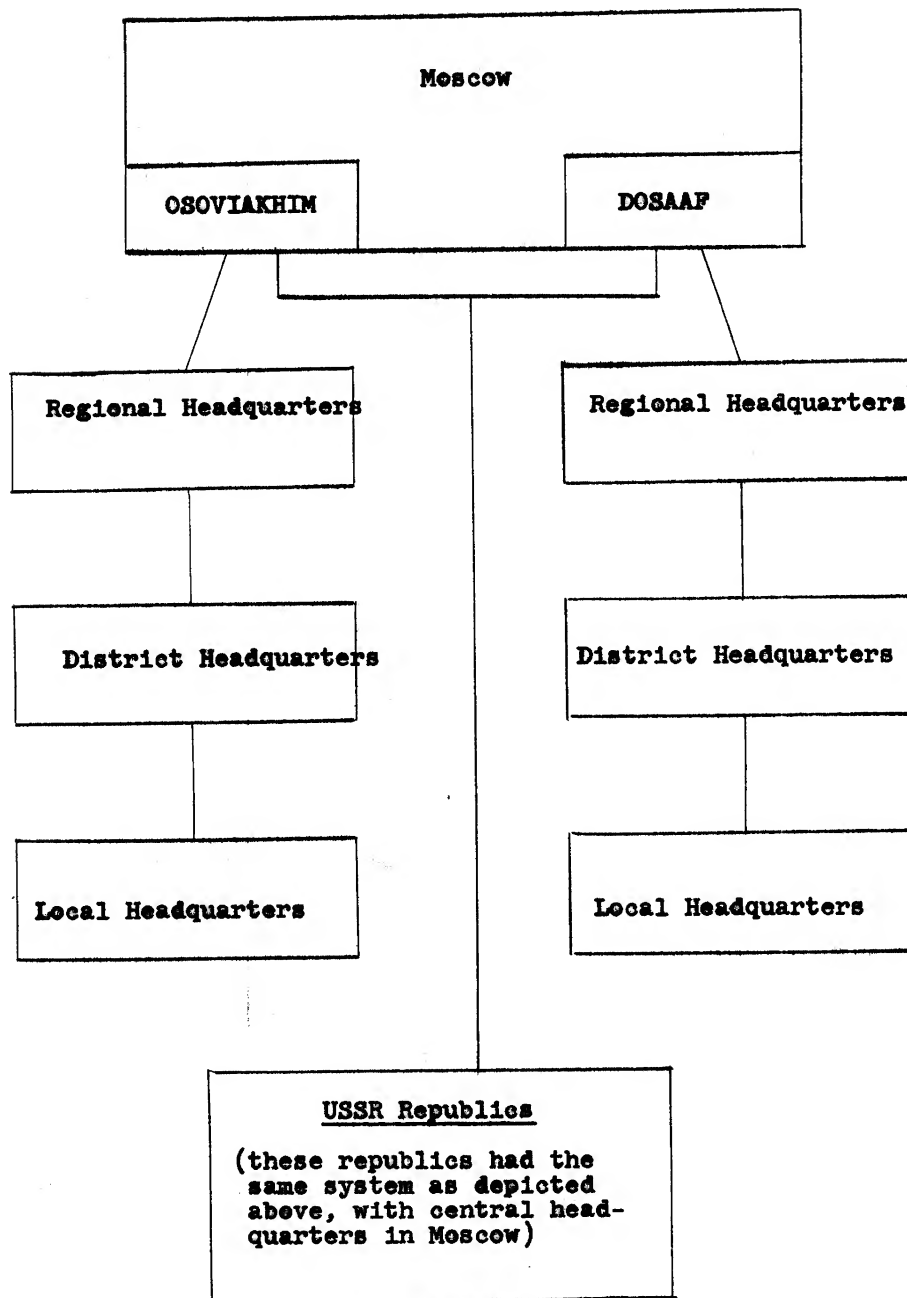
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**Organizational Structure of the Civil Defense
Organization in the USSR**



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Att. 3

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COUNTRY	USSR (Dnepropetrovskaya oblast)	REPORT NO.	CS	50X1-HUM
SUBJECT	Civil Defense in City of Krivoy Rog	DATE DISTR.		
		NO. PAGES		
		REFERENCES	RD	50X1-HUM
DATE OF INFO.				
PLACE & DATE ACQ				

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CIVIL DEFENSE IN CITY OF KRIVROY ROG

1. In June 1951 [redacted] at the Kirova Mine in 50X1-HUM
 Krivoy Rog, one-hour a week lectures on civil defense were being given and these continued as of December 1956. They were usually given after working hours, either in the mine offices or in the mine club, most often in the latter. Attendance was voluntary and no roll call was taken but before the lectures, section heads mentioned the advisability of attendance. About 40 or 50 percent of the ore selection and crushing plant personnel attended the lectures, or about 500 persons when the lectures were given in the club and about 150 when they were given in the offices. The audience was advised to keep a small reserve of canned food for emergency use.
2. Following is a list of topics covered:
 - A. Recognition of aircraft by their shapes, and by the sounds of their engines or turbines [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - B. Sites to be used as shelters during air raids, such as abandoned mines, ravines, and depressions in the terrain.
 - C. Different kinds of air raids, such as atomic, incendiary, and chemical attacks.
 - D. Recognition of an atomic explosion by the shape of the cloud and by the sound of the explosion.
 - E. Extinguishing fires, principally with sand or earth, and familiarization with and use of fire extinguishers.
 - F. Familiarization with and use of the gas mask.
 - G. Determining the presence of gases by their color and, source thought by the use of animals such as cats, dogs, and poultry.
 - H. Recognition of sites and objects affected by radiation, by the color of the plants and grasses [redacted] 50X1-HUM
3. Organizations in charge of the instruction were the MPVO, Soviet Red Cross, Red Crescent, and DOSAAF. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
4. [redacted] title such as "Qualified for Sanitary Defense" (Gotov k Sanitornoy Oborony) [redacted] usually awarded to women and [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 [redacted] was not accompanied by any special privileges. 50X1-HUM
5. Everyone was to be advised of air raids by radio and the use of plant sirens. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 Except for those working in the mines who were to remain there, personnel were to abandon work and go to the nearest shelter or open country, where they were to lie down in depressions in the terrain, at the sound of the air-raid alarm. If the raid should prove to be an atomic attack, personnel were to put on long white robes, covering the head with a white hood or, if no such robe were available, to use a sheet. Hands were to be protected with white gauntlets. The gas mask was to be worn for all types of air raids. After an

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atomic attack, no one was to move until after the arrival of the decontamination teams from whom orders would be received. No simulated attacks were held at any of the mines in the area.

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6. When lectures were given in the clubs of the mines, citizens not employed at the mines could attend if they wished. Lectures were announced to the civilian population in the local press, on the radio, and on blackboards at work centers. No books or pamphlets were distributed among the populace but libraries at each of the mines contained books related to the subjects discussed at the lectures.

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7. Health officers, doctors, nurses, and firemen were included in civil defense because of their occupations. For this reason, they had received special instruction. There were MPVO members among the mine employees

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At the Kirova Mine, there were barrels of sand and very large iron tongs for the handling of incendiary bombs. These objects bore the painted letters MPVO.

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8. the city had air-raid shelters
- There were no air-raid shelters in the residences in Krivoy Rog one of which was built in September 1951.

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